VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1040615

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : R Rangamanju

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English
English

तारीख
Date
26/8/23

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre RPA college, B'lore

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. भारत के पारंपरिक रंगमंच के रूप समाज के आदर्शों और भावनाओं तथा समुदाय में एक व्यक्ति की भूमिका को दर्शाते हैं। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ideals and emotions of the society, and an individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's cultural vibrance is captured through its distinct theatre forms varying across length of country

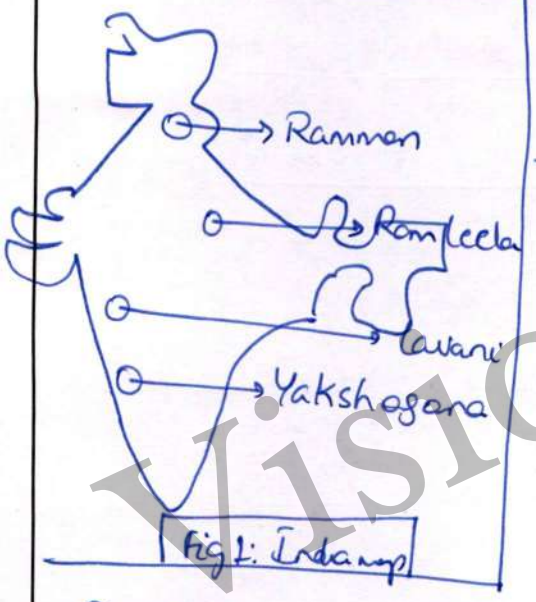

Fig 1: India map

Theatre forms reflect ideals of society

① Martial arts → Silambam seen in various art forms in Central India

(eg) Kattiyettu of Kerala

② Reflect cultural background

(eg) Yakshagana → birthed in rural Kitaka.

③ Lavani : Use humour as art

④. Ramleela : Religious intoxication through Ramayana / Mahabharatha

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Reflect the emotions of society

① Ramman : UNESCO ICH, Uttarakhand reflecting rustic spirit

② Xattriya by Sankaradeva in Assam combines spiritual oneness with dance

Individual's role

① Yak shapona : Male plays both
- male/ female parts,
- decked in ostentatious masks
- loud commentary - warriors zeal

② Continuance only through individual commitment to propogation (eg) folk traditions

③ Tribal skits : Nakki pikki tribe of Ktaka to earn a living

Theatre forms are man's outlet to express anguish / happiness through dramatic sensibilities

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. सांची स्तूप के ऐतिहासिक और स्थापत्य कला संबंधी महत्व का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसने भारत में भविष्य की स्थापत्य कला को किस प्रकार प्रेरित किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Provide an account of the historical and architectural importance of the Sanchi Stupa. Also, discuss how it inspired the future architecture in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Sanchi stupa is a UNESCO world Heritage site found to house the relics of the Buddha

Historical Importance

① Relics of Buddha

② Reconstructed by many over time (eg) Mauryas, Shungas, Buddha

③ Place for congregation

④ Attracted scholars : (eg) Hiuen Tsang, Fa Hien

Architectural Importance

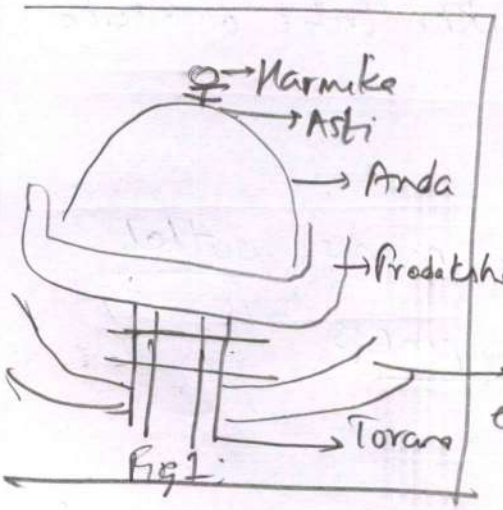

Fig 1

- Inner sanctum made of bricks
- Outer wall - stone
- Shalabhanjikas on Torana
- Earliest use of Pradakshinapatha

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- Presence of symbolism
  - ↳ Representation of Buddha through lion symbol
- Lion Capital of Sanchi found alongside

Inspiration for future architecture

1. The dome of the old Parliament building
2. Construction of Mausoleums for housing relics
3. Prodakshinpathas in Dravida temple architecture
4. Walled inscriptions, sculpture
5. Motifs → engravings

The Sanchi Stupa remains one of India's most outstanding pieces of cultural value, allowing India to use Buddhism as soft power and initiate tourism through Buddhist circuit

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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3. भगत सिंह ने क्रांतिकारी विचारधारा, क्रांति के लक्ष्यों और क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के रूपों के संदर्भ में एक वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bhagat Singh made a real breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology, the goals of revolution and forms of revolutionary struggle. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Bhagat Singh's revolutionary acts resonate through the ideals still expressed by Indian youth today - courage, resilience and ~~holding~~ speaking truth to power

Breakthrough in revolutionary ideology

① Believed in mass struggle later on

② Trusted the power of press (eg Why I am an Atheist)

③ Used societies for propagating ideas
Naujwan Sabha

④ British could only be evicted through force

Goals of revolution

① Socialist tilt with HRSA, 1925
↳ distributive policies
↳ inclusive progress of society

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Emancipation from yoke of British rule

(3) Challenging status quo

(4) Sacrifice to ensure victory

Forms of revolutionary struggle

---

(1) Violence → Killing of ASP of Punjab Saunders

(2) 'To make the deaf hear' → Central Legislative Assembly Bomb 1928

(3) Targetting high profile individuals

(4) Obstinacy in face of death

(5) Inspiration to others to sacrifice for motherland.

Bhagat Singh's revolutionary antics breeds nationalism, spirit of persistence and enthuses youth to act against apparent forms of injustice

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4. मेजी पुनर्स्थापना के कारणों को उजागर करते हुए, जापान के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bringing out the factors that led to the Meiji restoration, discuss its significance for Japan. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Japan for the longest period faced internal strife with the once royal family relinquishing power.

Factors that led to Meiji Restoration

① Disillusionment among people
② Heavy handedness of ruling class
③ Increasing wealth disparity
④ Inability to show social mobility
Feudal Japan structured society
⑤ Belief in glory of old days
⑥ Revolution
⑦ Divine rights of King to govern
⑧ Lack of economic progress
, agricultural society remained

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Significance for Japan

- Industrialisation → job creation
  youth appeasment
- Military growth → until then
  blunted
- Self belief → as a national power
- Colonial victories : Japan defying
  British
- Expansion into China - Mandarin
- Eventual victories against large
  powers → Japan Russo War 1905

The period lasted until the WW I where the Meiji restoration was undone

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. यह माना जाता है कि एक राष्ट्र वस्तुत: एक "कल्पित समुदाय" होता है जो साझा विश्वास, इतिहास, राजनीतिक आकांक्षाओं आदि द्वारा संगठित होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का आधार क्या है। साथ ही, भारतीय राष्ट्रत्व की अवधारणा के समक्ष विद्यमान खतरों को भी उजागर कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It is believed that a nation is an "imagined community" held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations etc. In this context, discuss what the basis of India as a nation is. Also, bring out the threats to the concept of Indian nationhood. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिख चाहिए Candid must no write o this ma

The "thali" model [Shashi Tharoor] of Indian social cohesion is a direct result of its fractured history, diverse political aspirations and so on

Basis of India as a nation

As an 'imagined community'

Diversity
- → linguistic : Dravida vs Aryan
- → racial/ethnic : N.E tribals vs plain dwellers
- → Cultural vibrance : pongal, onam
- → Festivities differ : Durga Poojja (W.B) Ganesh Chathurthi (MH)

Commonalities
- → Shared purpose : 'One India'
- → Anti British freedom struggle : unity
- → Administrative schemes : ONORC, One Aadhar etc
- → Cooperative federal scheme → allows variations

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Threats to concept of Nationalism

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Linguistic Chauvinism : Hindi imposition ; South against it
(eg) Dahi on curd packets in TN

② Regionalism → Sons of soil movement
Maharashtra → Bihar immigrants

③ Secessionist tendencies
↳ Punjab "Waris Punjab de" Amritpal Singh openly for "Khalistan"
↳ Bodoland / Greater Nagalim / Tripraland North East seeking more autonomy

④ Globalisation : International citizen over Indian citizen (eg) McDonalds culture

⑤ Factionalism : Indian polity

⑥ Institutional collapse : (eg) Parliament not responsive to regional grievances.

⑦ External threats → War
→ Terrorism

With principles such as 'Ek Bharat Shreshta Bharat', the republic of India reforms its nationhood.

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6. भारत में फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग के विकास के प्रमुख कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में इसके महत्व पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

State the key factors behind the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in India. Additionally, discuss its significance with regard to India's economy and public health.(Answer in 150words)10

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The Pharma sector in India is responsible for its mantle of being the Pharmacist to global South (generic medicine)

Key factors behind growth

① Govt aid (eg) Punjab Haryana / H.P → incentive for productive through subsidies

② Cheap raw materials (eg) KSM, APIs from China

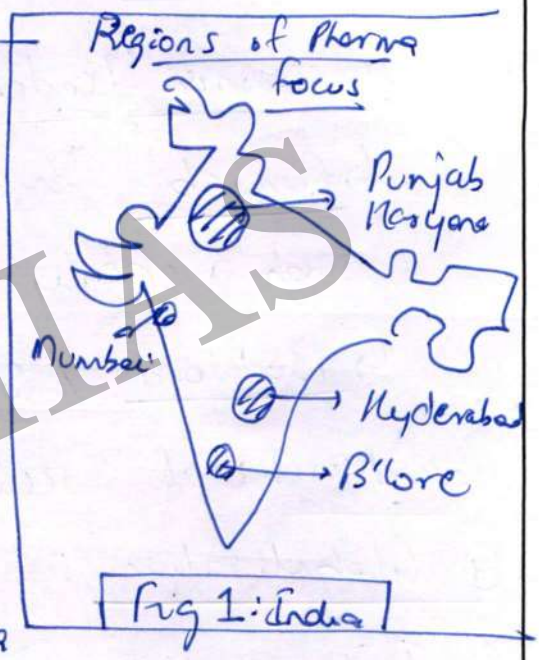

Fig 1: India

③ Demand in India : largest population, highest NCD density (WHO)

④ Export competitiveness through domestic production : PLI scheme, SEZs

⑤ Biotechnology revolution (eg) Biocon - B'lore Dr Reddy's → Hyderabad

⑥ Financial credit availability → Mumbai

⑦ Early mover advantage

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Significance with respect to Economy

① Export hub, - $ revenue, - Balance of trade positive

② Employment generation

③ Investment : RDE high in Industry (Top 10 as per Econ Survey 2023)

④ Value Chain integration : Global value chains

⑤ Sunrise Industry : CAGR of 12%, $300 Billion by 2040 (Mckinzie report)

Significance with respect to public health

① High case load of NDCs → many sectors → reduced cost of drugs Competitiveness

② Generic industry → demand-supply met

③ Compulsory Patenting : Anti cancer drug for liver disease → affordability

④ Disruptive events (eg) Pandemic

India turned vaccine 'bowl' during Covid-19 allowing soft power through vaccine maitri

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. चर्चा कीजिए कि अरब सागर की तुलना में बंगाल की खाड़ी चक्रवातों के प्रति अधिक प्रवण क्यों है। साथ ही, दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों की घटना में आने वाली कमी के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss why the Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than the Arabian Sea. Also, explain the reasons for the decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during the Southwest monsoon season. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The latest cyclone Biparjoy wreaked havoc across Odisha shores

Bay of Bengal more prone to cyclones

① Surface area exposed → Arabian sea is larger

② Warmth of riverine flow: East flowing rivers (Ganga, Godavari) more than west flowing (Narmada, Tapi)

③ Shape of Indian peninsula

④ Most originate south of Andaman Sea

⑤. Local conditions are more conducive

⑥ Deflection from Arakan Yoma. (Myanmar)

⑦ Longer coastline (East > West)

eg Biparjoy was more destructive than cyclone Tuktae

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Decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during Monsoons

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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① Average surface temperature of sea reduced (<27°C)

② ~~Horizontal~~ Horizontal winds → dissipate cyclonic formations

③ Shift of ITCZ → low pressure dissipates

④ No prevalence of pre existing low pressure zones

⑤ Overlying conditions non conducive for progression

Knowledge of the cyclone difference allows greater preparedness for mitigation efforts in line with UNDRR Osaka guidelines allowing zero mortality like it did with 2023

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8. प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite being destructive in nature, volcanoes are critical for the existence of human life on earth. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिख चाहिए
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Mt Krakatau is said to have exploded over many decades changing the course of evolution.

Destructive nature of volcanoes

① Spawns secondary disasters
- ⓐ Tsunami (Chennai 2006)
- ⓑ Earthquake
- ⓒ Rockslide / Avalanche / Landslip
  - (eg) Himachal Pradesh

② Direct impact on human health
- ↳ noxious chemicals (SO_2, SPM)
- ↳ visibility reduced

③ Tourism, commercial operations suspended

④ Communication affected → air travel not allowed

⑤ Environmental destruction
- ↳ forest fires
- ↳ large scale extinctions

⑥ Historically dangerous (eg) Mt Vesuvius on Pompei

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Critical element of Volcanoes

① Nutrition to soil

(eg) Black soil remnant of prehistoric volcanicity

② Cools planet (Global cooling)

(eg) SO_2 → increases reflection of solar output

③ Growth of lithospheric plates

(eg) in South Pacific, Japan (West Pacific)

④ Scientific importance: Research on paleomagnetism, origins of earth

⑤ Gaia hypothesis → Volcano is nature's way of hitting reset button

⑥ Economic aid → Tourism (Icelandic volcanic attraction)

↳ Geothermal springs [Thermal energy generation]

Volcanoes are significant for human existence while always showing potential for destruction

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. क्षेत्रवाद के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत करने में सापेक्ष अभाव एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existence of relative deprivation is an important aspect in constructing the argument for regionalism. Explain with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Regionalism is a sentiment that places regional identity over national identity.

Relative deprivation and regionalism

① Creates feeling of "us vs them"

eg Haryana private reservation in jobs

↳ principle of deprivation (no jobs, poor livelihood)

↳ plays out with regional chauvinistic displays

② Sons of soil → ownership of local assets eg Ktaka vs Maharashtra

Belgaum → claimants to same resource

③ Feeling of "being worse off"

eg Cauvery water sharing

2023 significant monsoon deficit → lesser drinking water

presumption that other side is satisfied

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) Khalistani elements in Punjab

widespread HDI collapse

- poor health
- education
- income

, drug usage high.

issues of water sharing with Rajasthan (sovereign claim over Ropar) agitates for secession

(5) Gorkhaland in W. Bengal → language difficulties

(6) meiti vs Kuki struggle (Manipur) → issues of acquiring tribal reserved affirmative policies

While Regionalism is multifaceted, single evidences do not justify their development. They are multiple causations which must be eliminated by a strong willed centre while balancing regional aspirations.

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10. यदि भारत को 'सबके लिए शिक्षा' के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है तो छेड़छाड़ और स्कूली हिंसा के अन्य रूपों के बढ़ते मामलों की समस्याओं से तत्काल निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
If India is to realise the goal of 'education for all', the issue of rising cases of bullying and other forms of school violence needs to be addressed immediately. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The SDG 4.0 of India needs to be realized by exorcising the demons of bullying / ragging across educational institutes

Issue of rising cases of bullying

① Jadhavpur Uni (W Bengal) → suicide case → fresh out of school,
② Increased ragging reported from medical, engineering institutions
③ Need to immediately end violence perpetuated ④ India signatory to UN Rights of child.

Effects of bullying

① Mental health : PTSD
② Cognitive functions affected → future scholastic performance
③ Human capital lost
④ Lifelong fear of authority figures
⑤ Loss in faith of rule of law

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Need to be addressed immediately

Methods to achieve it

1. Strict enforcement of law
2. Creating examples by punishment name and shame
3. Invoking Juvenile Justice Act to separate children.
4. Creating anti bullying messages → Behavioral change communication
5. Allowing school wise committee created for reporting bullying anonymously
6. Counsellors for each school

The Karnataka HC refers to "sparing the rod and spoiling the child changing to "sparing the rod and reforming the child" → A nuanced approach with an eclectic mix of patience and reformation must be used to reduced school based violence.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. पूर्वोत्तर भारत की सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक पहचान को आकार देने में अहोम साम्राज्य द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा समकालीन समय में इसकी विरासत पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bring out the role played by the Ahom Kingdom in shaping the cultural and historical identity of North-East India, and discuss its legacy in contemporary times. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिख चाहिए Candid must no write o this ma

Ahom kingdom existed between 12th - 18th century.

Role in culture

① Assam / N-East tradition distinct

② Reverence for nature ; environmentalism

③ Buddhist beliefs prevalent

④ Architecture → sloping double boxed style

⑤ Dressing and festivals : distinct

Role in historical Identity

↳ Political unit : Ahom kingdom included Manipur, Nagaland, Arunachal & parts of W. Bengal

↳ last to fall to British

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Contemporary legacy

→ Cultural unity among people

Maidams' Unesco cultural

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1940 के दशक तक पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को समर्थन देने के विषय में सामान्यतः दुविधा में रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान भारतीय पूंजीपतियों की अलग-अलग स्थितियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The capitalist class generally remained ambivalent in their support to the Indian National Congress until 1940s. In this context, analyse the varying positions of the Indian capitalists throughout the national movement. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Capitalist class of India were known to favour the British rule during early phases of Colonialism

Ambivalence of Capitalist class - Varying positions - a timeline

① Pre INC formation (pre 1885)

① Formation of Zamindari associations

② British Landholders society

Formed to → Protect own interests

→ Lobbying mechanism

→ Close ties with British

Sought patronage through nominations to Executive Council

eg Sir Dinakar Rao.

Outcome → British benifitted through

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their support

↳ Transportation and Communication expansion

Jamshetji Tata's factory produced necessary steel / extracted coal

↳ Indians appeased.

② During INC led struggle (early till 1930s)

① Did not explicitly support Indian activities but were benefitted (eg) Swadeshi movement made massive profits

② Did not support Radicals extended some support to Moderates

③ Did not obey calls for nation wide bandh / protest etc

③. Later struggle of INC (post 1930s)

↳ Believed British exit to be imminent

↳ Sided with Indian revolutionaries

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(eg) Bombay Plan

Industrialists represented by Tatas etc believed state should take lead in Economic reconstruction

↳ supported Socialism

(eg) Tamil Nadu : Madras Mahajan Sabha etc were against state intervention.

Immediately post independence

① Swatantra party of C. Rajagopalachari, KM Munshi etc

② Against land consolidation policies

An overview

While the industrialist class was not a homogenous entity some such as V.O Chidambaram Pillai worked with National Movement (Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company) while others played to the changing winds.

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13. भारत में प्रेस के उद्भव का परिचय दीजिए। साथ ही, अंग्रेजों की दमनकारी नीतियों के बावजूद भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के विभिन्न चरणों के दौरान इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Trace the evolution of the press in India. Also, discuss the instrumental impact it had during various stages of the Indian freedom struggle despite the repressive policies of the British. (Answer in 250 words) 15

The fourth estate of society is among the primary reasons for spreading the movement and truly democratising our struggle

Evolution of press in India

(1) Volatility marked its course

(eg) First printing press by Danes in Serampore

↓

Led to introduction down south

↓

Created nationalistic awareness

Bengal Gazette (Calcutta Advertiser) → by Hockley first newspaper

⇓

Colonial repressions began (eg) Vernacular Press Act

⇓

withdrawn by better administration (eg) Ripon

⇓

wartime (WW I, WW II) sporadic repressions

⇓

Complete freedom of press with independence

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Instrumental impact despite repression

Repressions

- (1) (eg) Vernacular Press Act (1878)
  - ↳ Required registration of press
  - ↳ One copy to DM.
  - ↳ Address to be printed on all material
  - ↳ Summary evictions and stoppage
  - ↳ Banned vernacular publications
  - leads to conversions of some to English overnight

Outcome

- → Thwarted flow of information
  - ↳ sedition charges against editors
    - (eg) Gokhale
  - ↳ Reduced information spread to outside world (eg) Jallianwalah Tragedy
- → Increased hatred for British divisiveness
- → found alternate medium of communication
  - (eg) Azad Radio
  - (eg) Pamphlets etc

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Instrumental impact

① Vernacular medium

(eg) RRMohan Roy's Sambad Kaumudi → language of people

② Communication of ideas of revolutionaries

(eg) "The Philosophy of Bomb" by Bhagwati Charan Vohra

③ Spread of Gandhi's non violence message Young India

④ Common Weal by Beasant, Times by Robert Knight → spread ideas elsewhere

⑤ Informed public → agitated for freedoms

⑥ Led to eventual victory through Independence

The Press has been the guiding force for hinterland to participate in national struggle while ideas of social emancipation took centre stage

⑨ Bose and Ambedkar's works.

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विभिन्न प्रकार के मरूस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlighting the factors behind the formation of different types of deserts, give a brief account of the major landforms found in them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Desert landforms are specific to the regions of their existence and display significant variations.

Factors behind formation of different types

fig 1: Representing deserts

① Climate of region → reduced rainfall, high temperature ⇒ ↑ transpiration
(eg) Sahara

② Latitude : Higher latitudes lesser rainfall
Antartica is biggest desert

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(3) Mountain ranges

(eg) Peru → Andes range Rain shadow area; so orographic rainfall

(4) Dessicating effect of cold currents

(eg) Western Australian Drift → W. A. Desert formation

(5) Anthropological factors → excessive extraction of water → desertification

(eg) Aral sea area between Kazakhstan Uzbekistan

(6) Wind patterns: Thar desert → branch of monsoon parallel to Aravallis

---

Major landforms found in them

---

(1) Mandook → Outcropping of rock following erosion

(2) Playas → seasonal lakes (oases)

(3) Bajadas → sedimentary deposits of previous riverine forms

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) Seifs → Horizontally eroded landforms

(5) Oasis → underwater springs with minimal vegetations

(6) Barchans → found in Thar desert.

(7) Sand dunes types
   (a) Crescentic
   (b) Parallel

(8) Pedimont structures

The desert landforms have provided livelihood and shelter to many communities, their exploitation and engineering becomes necessary as we are faced with increasing desertification worldwide

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15. पर्वत नाजुक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं जो जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्य मानवजनित व्यवधानों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील होते हैं। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। साथ ही, उनके संधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Mountains are fragile ecosystems vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change and other anthropogenic interventions. Illustrate with examples. Also, highlight the initiatives taken for their sustainable management. (Answer in 250 words) 15

The Mountain ranges across the world have bred civilisational states such as the Incas, the Sherpas (in Machu Picchu, Himalayas) supporting a stream of thought that they could also be the cradle of civilisation

Mountain ranges across the world

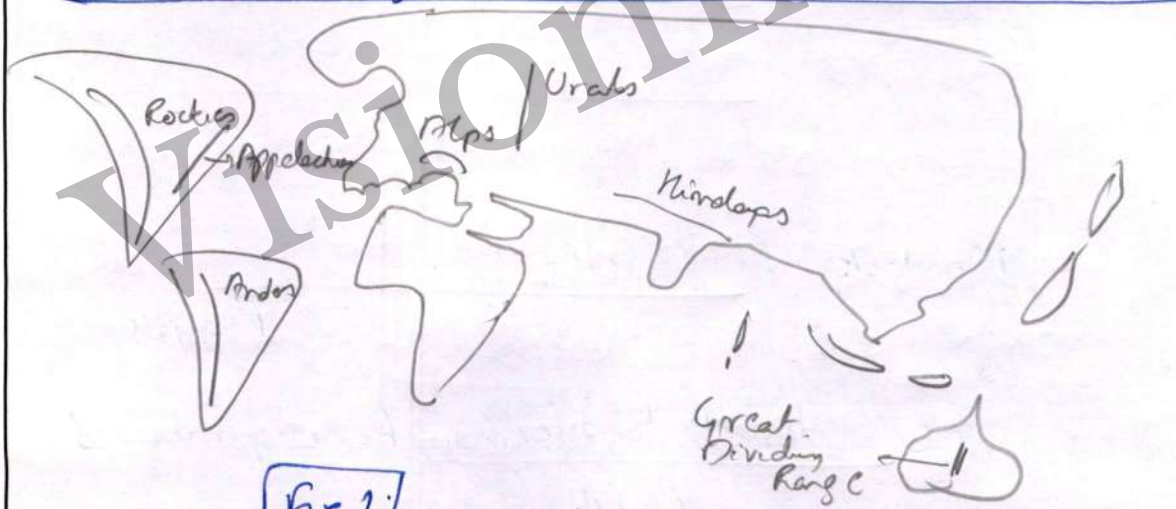

Fig 1

Fragile ecosystems vulnerable to climate change

① Himalayan fragility

Reports on black carbon deposition

⇒ ~~increased~~ reduced albedo ⇒ glaciers retreat → ecosystems collapse

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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② Alps : Retreat of 3 glaciers
⇒ water shortage
dispute between Switzerland and France

③ Nilgiris, South India ; introduction of foreign species ⇒ devastation of local flora
Signs of stress : Neelkurinji cyclicity of (11-14 years) reducing

④ Construction activities
↳ ① increased incidence of Glacial Lake Outflow Burst (Kedarnath)
↳ ② Integrity of region hurt → landslides
low intensity continuing earthquakes (eg) Himachal Pradesh
↳ ③ Unplanned construction
→ Subsidence at Joshimath
→ Urban floods in Mandi

⑤ In Alps : the tree line is increasing upwards ⇒ more loss of permafrost ⇒ disease risk.

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Initiatives for their sustainable management

① NMSHE : National Mission for Sustaining Himalayan Ecology under NAPCC (one of 8 sub missions)

② Community participation : Joint Forest Management in North East India ⇒ Conservation through traditional methods

③ Supreme Court judgement on compulsory EIA for vulnerable areas

④ Greater fund dedication for conservation component under MoEFCC.

⑤ Zoning and Risk mapping using RS&GIS services → reduced construction there

⑥ Planned Hydro Electric Projects

- Run of river (eg) Chenab as against using embankment method

As lifelines for rivers, climate protectors and modulators, India's future is tied to its protection of the mountain ranges

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भारत में रेत संसाधनों के असंधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources in India. Highlighting its impact, enumerate the remedial measures taken in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Sand is a versatile resource that finds usage in construction of all kinds while also having ecological significance.

Reasons behind unsustainable management

① Formation of top soil > 1000 years extraction rate exceeds formation rate

② Non regulated exercise → no nationwide scheme to monitor

③ Minor Mineral, under state control → abuse of state machinery (eg) Ballari sand mining in Karnataka.

④ Unauthorised dredging activities → along river beds

⑤ Collusive Corruption : Forest, Police, Revenue department blind eye to corruption

⑥ No dedicated workforce

⑦ Difficulty in tracking malfeasance

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Impact of sand mining

1. Desertification : top soil supports vegetation
2. Gully formation → Chambal badlands
3. Loss of national wealth → through black money, laundering etc
4. Insufficient resource for legitimate construction activity
5. Reduced water filtration → ground water table reduced → water crisis
6. Creation of nexus of gangs with political backing
7. Rivers overflow → flooding during Monsoons
   (eg Bihar Kosi
8. Revenue loss to state exchequer
9. Biodiversity support → change in floral fauna profile

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Remedial measures taken

① Increasing vigilance

② SOP for sand extraction

③ Regulation for recovery of major minors using sand (eg Silicon

④ Centre-state coordination for cross border sand export

⑤ Alternative to sand - m-sand (manufactured sand)

⑥ Using Geosatellite imaging (tracking)

⑦ GST - eway bill → ensures proper exchequer collections.

Sand extraction is tied to India's industrial and infrastructural expansion (eg Bharatmala etc and therefore its protection is key to achieving $5 trillion dollar economy

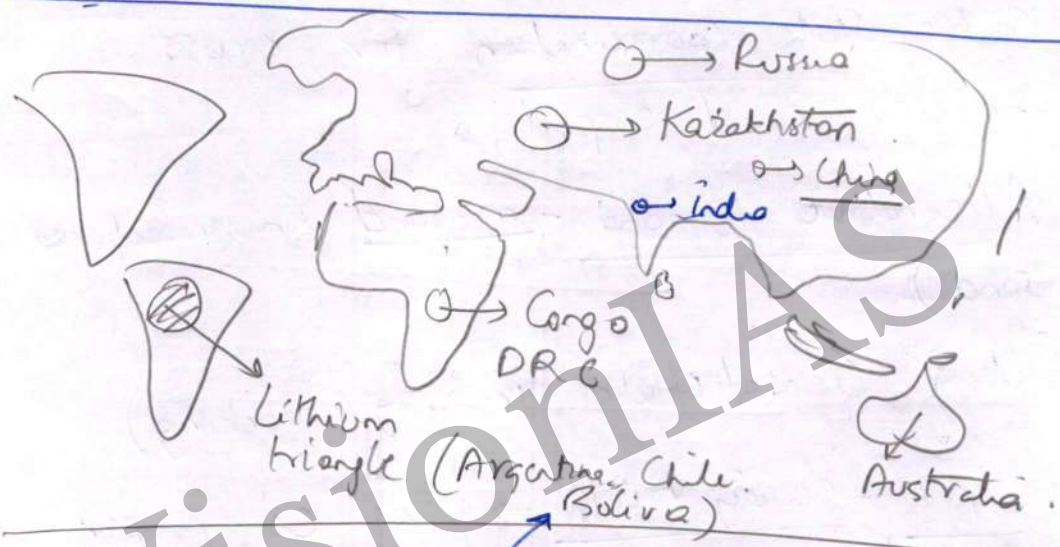
VisionIAS

17. प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Lithium is sin quanon with battery in this information era.

Major Lithium Producing Countries



Lithium triangle

(ABC) → highest proven resources

- Chile leads → Brine solutions extraction
  Uyu-de-Sayani → formations.
- Australia leads in production → major supplier
- DRC has proven resources (Chinese expansion)
- India → discovery at Mandya, Tumkur
  → Ladakh provinces
  → Gujarat Salt lake

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Geopolitical aspects of Lithium production

① Monopolising tendency : China early mover for African reserves

② Technology intensive : Lithium extraction is temperature sensitive

③ Concentrated resource : South America resource nationalism tendency

④ Cost effectiveness : Currently prices have turned low → incentive for extraction less.

⑤ Technique dependant
   (eg) Higher extraction from Salt Brine than from Rock deposits

⑥ Global North vs Global South

⑦ Requirement for batteries → economic hegemony

⑧ Linked to renewable energy.

VisionIAS

Environmental implications

① Polluting → water pollution : ground water becomes non potable

② Energy intensive process

High carbon utilisation
⇓
Increased CO_2, pollution
⇓
climate change intensifies

③. Marine destruction → sea sludge

④ Geographical area changes (eg) mining displacement of flora, fauna
⇓
biodiversity impact

⑤. Taxing on local populations surrounding it (eg) air pollution, asthma

Lithium is the new oil and serves as currency of speech in new world of solar energy driven by batteries India must secure its fair share for meeting Panchamrit obligations at COP27

VisionIAS

युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, युवा पहचान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The youth are capable of identifying themselves with a global identity and connecting with events and experiences outside their countries. In this context, discuss the impact of globalization on the various aspects of youth identity. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Globalization is the ~~spread~~ flow of ideas, individuals, income etc across borderless nations.

Youth capacity for identification with outside

Guidance in support

- → "K-pop culture" → Korean drama, music
- → Mc Donald's culture ; Tik Tok culture
- → Jeans / clothing ; PUBg gaming
- → Political interest (eg) Taking sides in Ukraine Russia issue
  - (eg) Interest in fallout of global events – American Presidency, Arab Spring, French Yellow Vest controversy

Due to → Internet revolution
→ spread of ease of travel
→ ambitions for settling abroad

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Impact of globalisation on various aspects of youth identity

Homogenisation

→ beliefs in the "global citizen" identity

→ espousing ideas reflective of global culture

(eg) LGBTQI support

(eg) Supporting inclusivity movements

↳ Greta Thunberg's Fridays for future

Individualism impacted

(1) → Retention of cultural ethos in some (eg) Yoga, Bharatnatyam outside

→ Belief in diversity and oneness

(2) → Rejection of India's local identity

→ Belief in supremacy of western values and traditions

(eg) Celebrating Thanksgiving over local Christian traditions

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Youth identity with religion

↳ Atheism movement forgrounded in rationality

↳ Increased apostacy cases in Islam.

Youth identity with education

↳ Rejection of traditional methods of understanding (eg) decline in Pathshalas, Maktabs

Youth identity with economic principles

↳ Western thought of unbridled capitalism finds more takers than Indian ethos of socialism

The impressionable nature of youth allows early moulding of behaviors. impacting tendencies later in life. While advancing inclusivity should be welcomed restraints may be imposed on advance of sexualisation of women, violence propogation, pornography etc

VisionIAS

19. जैसे-जैसे भारत में प्रजनन दर में गिरावट आ रही है, भविष्य की जनसांख्यिकीय चिंताएं वृद्धजनों की बढ़ती आबादी और एक कमजोर सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली के आस-पास केंद्रित होती जा रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

India's NFHS-5.0 declares the fertility rate (TFR) as falling below replacement levels of 2.1 (currently 2.0)

Decline of fertility rate: An overview

Disparity
- State wise: Bihar high, Kerala low
- Rural-urban: Rural – high, Urban – low
- Education wise → less educated more likely to have ↑TFR
- Religion wise: Islam > Hinduism > Jainism > Buddhism > Parsis.

Future demographic concerns

UNFPA announces India's population to be 1.42 crore overtaking China as No 1

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ageing population

① Demographic dividend needs to be converted lest fall into demographic disaster

↳ Dependent population < working population (18-65)

② UNFPA estimates increase to 20% of elderly by 2045

③ Feminization of old age
Women outlive men

④ Unemployment rates high
↳ inadequate skilling
↳ digital disruption
↳ financial illiteracy
↳ Diseases : (~~Daily~~ Disability Adjusted Life Years) low DALY, high incidence of NCD → Diabetes, HTN, Cancer

⑤ Inadequate care facilities :
Elderly abandonment → breakdown of traditional values (eg Raymond's Mr Singhania

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Weak social security

① Uninsured population (Insurance density = $\frac{1}{4}$th of world average)

② Many informal sector → no pension

③ Reduced access to health related finance → Insurance dismissals of application due to high risk.

④ Lack of vibrant old age home population

⑤ Crimes on elderly; domestic violence vulnerable population

⑥ Financial vulnerability → No access to income.

GoI's belief in silver economy, to manage the human potential in elderly along with enforcement of Maintenance of Parents Act 2007 needed for progress of India in Amrit Kaal

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2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With a significant proportion of India's population expected to live in urban areas by 2030, the welfare of the urban poor needs to take centre-stage in public policy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Urbanisation tendencies

→ No longer "gramvasinu bharati".

→ Census 2011 → reflects rural to urban migration.

Reasons for migration

① Rural distress → lack of facility; Drinking water
→ employment need
→ agriculture failure

② Pull factors → better education
→ Standard of living
→ employment opportunity

③ Govt focus on urban creations, agglomerations ④ Budget allocation for urban area more

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Urban poor issues

① Health : expensive speciality care

② Housing : high rents unlivable space
slum formation

③ Crime rate

④ Differential service availment
access to water / electricity varies area wise

⑤ Gentrification

⑥ Ghettoization → discrimination
(eg) Ambedkar Nagar SC/ST population

⑦ Employment opportunities
mostly gig / informal work

⑧ No social security

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Policy change needed

① PMAY - urban

② PM-ABTAY for health

③ Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme (Tere Dreze)

④ Indiscriminate service availment

⑤ Gig worker social security → Rajasthan Bill

⑥ Promoting better service delivery

⑦ Education (RTE) for kids

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2929)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1040615

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : R. Rangamaju

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

24/08/24

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre JBS, Karol Bagh - Delhi

Gauri
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2929)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. असहमति की अभिव्यक्ति संसद के कामकाज का केंद्रीय तत्व है। इसके आलोक में, भारत की संसदीय व्यवस्था में विपक्ष के नेता (LoP) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Expression of dissent is central to the functioning of the Parliament. In light of this, discuss the role of the Leader of Opposition (LoP) in India's parliamentary system. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

"Debate, Discussion & Dissent are the tenets upon which the praxis of democracy rests" - DY Chandrachud (CJI)

Dissent is central to Parliamentary functioning

1. Allows airing of grievances
2. Prevents authoritarian tendencies
3. Channel for communicating alternative perspectives

Role of LoP in India's Parliamentary system

1. Statutory position (Draws salary and is of the rank of Cabinet minister)
2. Equivalent to others in 'Order of Precedence' ⇒ highlighting the importance accorded

Significance of position

1. Chief of the 'opposition ranks' –

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considered the 'voice of the alternative'

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Candidates must not write on this margin

② Role in appointment of constitutional functionaries / statutory units (eg CBI chief, Lok Pal etc

③ Consulted before major policy shifts

(eg) LoP consulted during Sheikh Hasina's Bangladesh misadventure

④ Similar to British system of 'Shadow Cabinet' - considered the 'alternative PM'

⑤. Begins discussions on significant motions (eg ~~Malvankar rule~~ Adjournement motion

Areas of concern

① Narrow interpretation of Malvankar rule [10% strength of party] led to non recognition of LoP in 16th LS

The Leader of Opposition is the guardian of India's right to disagree with government

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2. न्यायिक प्रक्रियाओं में प्रौद्योगिकी का समावेशन न्याय प्रदायगी के संदर्भ में पहुंच, क्षमता और दक्षता को किस प्रकार बढ़ा सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can the integration of technology into judicial processes enhance accessibility, capability, and efficiency in justice delivery? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

[e-courts], Justice Chandrachud's brainchild has improved criminal jurisprudence, a marker of potential use of technology.

[Integration of tech to enhance accessibility]

① Reading judgements online
(eg) recent initiative available in Hindi, Tamil & Gujarati

② [e-FIR] - part of BNS, 2023 allows zero FIR [without consideration of jurisdiction of crime]

③ Simplified formats for appeal in higher courts

[Technology and capability]

① Machine Learning & AI to aid judges in delivery by referencing

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previous case laws

(eg) SUVAAS

① AI to collate different cases under headers for dispatch at once.

Technology and efficiency

① Transmission of judgements to prisons etc for immediate delivery

(eg) SUPACE.

② e-streaming of court cases to enhance justice delivery & perception

However,

① Digital divide
- rural - urban
- rich - poor

② Poor pace of case dismissals (eg) SC has over 80,000 pendency prevents easy adoption

Given India's highly convoluted laws, simplification can be done through Generative AI, to benefit criminal jurisprudence

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय ने केंद्रीकृत सत्ता एवं क्षेत्रीय स्वायत्तता को जटिल रूप से संतुलित करके भारत के संघवाद में अद्वितीय विषमता को बनाए रखा है। न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए प्रासंगिक पूर्ववर्ती निर्णयों की सहायता से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Supreme Court of India has upheld unique asymmetry in India's federalism by intricately balancing centralized authority and regional autonomy. Discuss with the help of relevant case laws. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Asymmetric federalism has been a feature of polity with it being described as quasi federal & federalism with unitary tilt (KC Wheare)

Balance between central & regional

① Where central preeminence needed SC evolved doctrine of 'federal supremacy'

(eg) Champakam Dorairajan case

② Where federal legislatures must be given due, SC evolved doctrines to ensure cooperative federalism

↳ Doctrine of colorable legislation

↳ Doctrine of Basic structure itself (federalism part of Basic structure - Kesavanand Bharti case)

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(2) Where fine balance struck

(1) In Bommai case, 1996, SC referred to the independent constitutional existence

⇒ 'States not constellations / satellites of centre'

Therefore, dismissal of legitimate govt on flimsy grounds was struck as illegal.

Grounds for unique asymmetry,

(1) Governor appointed by Centre (behaviour as agent of Centre (eg) SC in TN Gov withholding assent case)

(2) Emergency provisions converting federal to unitary

(3) Financial power (Art 293) → impeding borrowing powers of State.

Therefore, SC has barked the unique asymmetric federal structure.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों के हितों के संरक्षण में राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Evaluate the effectiveness of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes in safeguarding the interests of the Scheduled Castes in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The NCSC is a constitutional body established under Art 338.

Effectiveness is circumspect where

① Tabling of reports: CAG flagged irregular tabling of reports [reduced frequency, photocopy of previous years]

② Affirmative proactive moves lacking

③ Divided along political lines (no objection to Govt run initiatives leading to misgivings, vocal against State in opposition)

④ Reactive rather than preventive measures

⑤ Frequent meetings not held, the NCSC board is decried as being full of political nominees or 'sinecures'

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NCSC has been effective where

① Significant media attention drawn

(eg) Madhya Pradesh urinating on dalit incident

② Presence of ongoing atrocities

(eg) Breach of anti-untouchability

③ Vocal support for reservation continuation across political parties

(eg) SC verdict on creamy layer for SC/STs

④ Routine inspections of state govt initiatives earmarked for SCs

(eg) Valmiki Corp Fund scam in Karnataka

NCSC is a paper tiger, despite being endowed with quasi judicial powers may improve it's standing if appointments made are non politically motivated (NCRWC)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. संसदीय समितियों के माध्यम से विधायिका के प्रति कार्यपालिका की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करना भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था की पहचान रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Executive accountability to the legislature through Parliamentary Committees has been the hallmark of the Indian political system. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Woodrow Wilson infamously remarked Parliament in Session is Parliament on exhibition, Committee in Session, is a committee at work

Why parliamentary accountability through Committees is successfull in India

① Financial committees work under expert guidance of CAG

② High level officers depose before Committees ⇒ greater accountability asserted at the very top.

③ Presence of opposition and ruling party ⇒ critical examination of issues

④ Expertise laden: sometimes comprises of experts from outside

⑤ 'Behind closed doors': No media glare

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so pettry party politics not seen

(eg) Standing Committee on Environment & forest under Chairmanship of Jairam Ramesh castigated the Nicobar Redevelopment Bill, since stalled.

(5) Bills needing further prooking referred to committees (eg) Age of Consent Bill.

However, some features that do not inspire confidence

(1) Significant committees (eg) Defence etc are still party bound in discussions

(2) Secrecy in meetings; no transparency, public not informed

(3) Committees on Delegated legislation, Assurances on floor of parliament etc are defacto inactive

Yet executive arbitrariness is prevented and constitutional mores are upheld in [illegible]

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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6. भारत नागरिक चार्टर को किस प्रकार शासन में सुधार करने और नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाने का एक शक्तिशाली उपकरण बना सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can India make Citizens' Charter a powerful tool for improving governance and empowering citizens? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(CC)

Citizens Charter introduced in Britain in 1991 in UK by then PM John, found its way into Indian governance architecture by 2005

CC a tool for improving governance

① Increases Transparency about services to be delivered

② Improves agency of citizen : granting extra choices

③ Accountability mechanism is embed through tracing of hierarchy meant to deliver service

④ Grievance Redressal if failure of delivery as per standards

⑤ Improving awareness of the overall delivery

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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CC empowers citizens through

- rights based approach
- codification of service promises
- opportunity to escalate the complaints.
- participatory governance through pre draft consultations.

Case Study

Railways in India displays CC prominently at every railway station with clear mention of officer responsible for nature of service rendered, complaints made through Twitter (X) as well.

Defects in CC

- Manager's charter
- Photocopied charter
- Illiterates not benefited
- Inadequate awareness generation

Through Sevottam Model of Citizen Charter delivery, excellence maybe assured in public service delivery [Nagpur Declaration]

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7. कॉर्पोरेट दानकर्ता भारत में समग्र विकास को सुविधाजनक बनाने में NGOs की किस प्रकार सहायता करते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How do corporate donors aid NGOs in facilitating holistic development in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Corporate donors such as Shiv Nadar (HCL), Azim Premji (Wipro) and others fill the coffers of NGOs and allow holistic development

Corporate donors aid NGOs through

① Donations in monetary forms

eg Premji through philanthropic activities donates through

(1) 'Prathom' for education related work

(2) 'Akshaya Patra' for Mid Day Meal scheme

(3) Child Rights & You for child right advocacy

② Research collaborations

eg Bill Melinda Gates Foundation through HIV research in India

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Reports generation

(eg) Bezos and Wall Street Journal's prompt wider publicity of India's social distress

④ Towards directly impacting vulnerable populations

(eg) SEWA had foreign donors contribute to its women empowerment movement (SHG creation)

⑤ As part of CSR commitments

Altruism is not the sole driver of some of these commitments because

① Destabilise development agenda (Greenpeace for Kundankulam protests IB report)

② Compulsion for CSR as per law

③ Cherry picking NGO's ⇒ potential money laundering.

Corporate donors, such as Narayan murthy through compassionate capitalism may work for

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8. POCSO अधिनियम के गुणों के बावजूद, इसकी मौजूदा कमियों को दूर करने के लिए क्या इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite its merits, should the POCSO Act be revisited to correct the existing inadequacies? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

POCSO Act has been hailed for its ability to deter violence against the most vulnerable in society

Merits → ① Gender neutrality: victim can be male/female unlike IPC which is only female

② Special courts / speedy redressal of justice

③ High deterrence through large quantum of punishment.

(e) Death penalty

④ Non cognisable and non bailable features

⑤ Recent amendments to increase the crime punishment

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Existing inadequacies

① Potential for abuse

↳ ~~Child~~ Teenage consensual sex can be criminalised

② Parental control increases

↳ Belief that children do not have agency to consent to relationship with same age group

③ Deterrence value not high : continued cases

④ Legal application ~~misconceived~~ mistaken "skin to skin" judgement by Maharashtra HC

Therefore POCSO may be amended to correct these obvious mistakes while accounting for criminalisation of children consensual sexual activity

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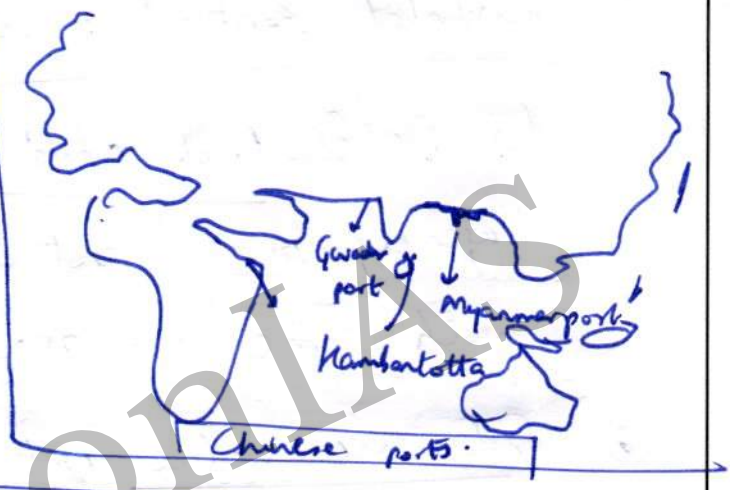
9. चीन द्वारा वैश्विक स्तर पर रणनीतिक बंदरगाहों के अधिग्रहण के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मार्गों एवं आर्थिक संबंधों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण निहितार्थ हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
China's acquisition of strategic ports globally has significant implications for international trade routes and economic relations. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

China's policy to strangulate India plays out in its acquisition of strategic ports

String of Pearls theory of China



Implications for International trade route

① Choke points : eg Taypidaw near Myanmar overlooking Strait of Malakka

② Subverting right to free access

③ Not playing by rules based global order eg 9 dot line in Chinese shores

④ Indo Pacific region under its control

Implications for economic relations

① Adjunct to 'Islands blocking theory'

↳ Coercive means to control trade routes

② Significance for India :

80% by volume & 70% by value of trade happens through sea trade.

③. Prevents free use of 'SLOC' Sea lines of communication ⇒ impeding trade activities

In this context USA spying on Bangladesh's St Martin Island gains salience in order to circumvent China's imperialist ambition of controlling naval stations across the Indo Pacific Seaboard

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. विश्व बौद्धिक संपदा संगठन (WIPO) के मुख्य कार्य क्या हैं? बौद्धिक संपदा, आनुवंशिक संसाधनों और संबंधित पारंपरिक ज्ञान पर इसकी हालिया संधि से भारत को क्या लाभ होगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the main functions of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)? How will its recent treaty on intellectual property, genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge benefit India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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WIPO is a associate organisation of UNO as per Article 6 of its Charter.

Main functions of WIPO

① Treaty based dispute resolution
↳ bringing aboard all nations to respect IPR laws.

eg Berne treaty, paris treaty
↓ on literary rights ↓ industrial products rights

② Holding regular sessions to see the progress of WIPO protections

③ Evolving consensus on newer laws

④ Communicating breach to member nations

⑤ As the inhouse expert IPR organisation in UNO centre of organisations

How recent treaty benefits India

① Strength to traditional knowledge structures

↳ supplements India's activities on knowledge

(eg) TKDL etc

② Against bio piracy by foreign companies

(eg) Turmeric being registered in America

③ Helps evolve standardised codes to deal with IPR breach across ~~India~~ globe

④ Gives India locus standi to move foreign forum for breach of treaty

While the recent treaty has largely been positive, operationalising it so as to benefit tribals, traditional practitioners etc is key

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. यद्यपि केंद्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो (CBI) भ्रष्टाचार से निपटने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है, फिर भी इसकी कार्यप्रणाली की प्रायः पक्षपातपूर्ण होने तथा संघीय भावना के विरुद्ध कार्य करने के लिए आलोचना की जाती है। समुचित उदाहरणों की मदद से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) plays a crucial role in combating corruption, its functioning is often criticized for being partisan and acting against the federal spirit. Discuss with the help of suitable examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

CBI as a statutory organisation is India's premiere police force for tackling "big crimes" and sensationalist offences.

CBI in combating corruption

① Independent organisation targetting 'big fish'

(eg) former CAG arraigned by CBI for his role in defence procurement when he was Def Sec

② Integrating financial crimes with narcotics etc → Intersectionality expertise demonstrated

(eg) Mundra port drug haul

③ Money laundering when cross

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

national borders are concerned
↳ CBI as nodal organisation for Interpol

(4) CBI arresting leaders of political parties

(eg) Delhi CM in liquor policy case

However its partisan nature is apparent because

① SC called it "caged parrot talking in master's voice"

(eg) Bofors case then PM was exonerated while in power

② CBI targetting opposition more ⇒ since 2014 only 5% from opposition arrested

③ Used as tool for fomenting political crises

(eg) Maharashtra politicians shifted their allegiance following CBI raid ⇒ later withdrawn

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(4) CBI intervening even where explicit consent not given

(a) Karnataka case

(5) Slow period of case completion

⇒ undertrials without seeing chargesheet written

Why CBI is partisan

① Draws powers from DPSE Act but answerable to Ministry of Personnel (under PM)

② The tenure of CBI chief can now be extended upto 5 years, 1 year at a time

⇒ reward for political compliance

For a robust CBI, the agency must be made constitutional, while expanding the committee that can appoint its chief to prevent compromise

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. भारत में राज्यपाल प्रायः अपनी संवैधानिक भूमिका का अतिक्रमण करते हैं और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर प्रभावी ढंग से कार्य करने में विफल रहते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Governors in India often overstep their constitutional role and fail to act effectively when needed. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Governors in India are the figurative executive heads of state drawing powers under Art 163, 199, 200 among others.

Governors overstepping constitutional roles

① Political agents of centre

(eg) Invoking constitutional breakdown of state & President rule [Art 356]

② Clear bias towards certain operants

(eg) giving 1 month to prove floor strength when house was divided

③ Issuing executive directions in individual capacity

(eg) West Bengal Governor during Sandeshkali incident

④ Not giving consents, withholding consents, reserving for president consent

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after months

(eg) Gov Arif of Kerala for 3 Bills passed by Kerala LA

(8) Appointment of officers on Special Duty

(6) Giving consent for prosecution to CBI while withholding it for opposition
⇒ accusation of destabilisation of legitimate govt

(eg) Ktaka CM in MUDA scam.

Governors failing to act effectively when needed

(1) Appointment of persons with majority in LA immediately as CM.

(eg) During MH political crisis

(2) Tribal issues under sole purview of Governors

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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③ To pass financial bills when needed

(eg) Telangana Gov

④ Giving consent for prosecution against tainted ministers

⑤ Egregious corruption scandals overlooked when done by central ruling party

⑥ Non constitutional behaviour in exercising discretion

In order to prevent maladministration,

① Punchhi committee recommends Gov be appointed on consultation with CM.

② Sarkaria committee recommends Gov be given 5 year tenure fully, with LA (Leg. Assembly) power to impeach

③ NCRWC recommends Gov be a politically detached figure

For good governance, Governors role in state politics is crucial.

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13. भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका दोनों में ही लोकतांत्रिक सिद्धांतों का अनुपालन किया जाता है, लेकिन उनकी निर्वाचन व्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण भिन्नताएं विद्यमान हैं। दोनों देशों की निर्वाचन पद्धतियों में मुख्य भिन्नताएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Both India and the USA adhere to democratic principles but their electoral systems exhibit significant differences. What are the key differences in electoral practices between the two countries? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

USA goes to vote in November 2024, India voted in May; the two democracies celebrating the festival of democracy with anplomb.

Differences in electoral systems

India	USA
① Has a Central Election Commission	① No federal election commission
② Done in multiple phases	② Done at once
③ Provision for postal ballot exercise very limited	③ Wider provision for postal votes ⇒ can swing electoral results
④ service voters	

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(4) Using electronic means	(4) Ballot paper counted manually
(5) Robust counting declaration of results on day of counting	(5) Final declaration of results within 2 days
(6) Based on VVPAT system	(6) No VVPAT system
(7) Multi party electoral extravaganza	(7) Bipolar contestation Democrats vs Republicans
(8) Challenge to electoral outcome done in HC/SC	(8) Challenge to Presidential polls directly in SC.
(9) Election of Ministers as well	(9) Presidential system, secretaries are appointed not elected

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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(10) India's system allows only direct voting

(10) USAs can also accomodated single transferable vote mechanism

(11) No maximum term limit

(11) Term locked after 2 terms

Yet, Areas of convergence are

(1) Democratic principles : 1 vote = 1 person

(2) Election held frequently to account for democratic best practises

(3) Separation of powers / Checks & Balances mechanism

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. आप इस दृष्टिकोण से किस हद तक सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण (NGT) ने भारत में पर्यावरणीय न्याय सुनिश्चित करने के अपने उद्देश्य की पूर्ति की है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How far do you agree with the view that the National Green Tribunal (NGT) has met its objective of ensuring environmental justice in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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NGT Act 2010 birthed the National Green Tribunal, with its main bench in Delhi.

Yes NGT has met its objective of environmental justice

① Ushering in 'stewardship' role of state

(eg) singular directive to remove all encroachments from flood plains

② Penalising violators : deterrence

(eg) Yamuna floodplains eviction of large stage — 5 crore penalty

③ Judgements to have 'precedent value'

④ Quoted by SC in 'eccentric' verdicts

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(5) Ensured appropriate application of Air Pollution laws

↳ (eg) CPCB pulled up for failure to legislate on increasing pollution norms

(6) Protection for biodiversity

Chennai Bench verdict on Gahirmatha Rookery for Olive Ridley turtles.

(7) Accepts PIL's much like HCJSC : allows public spirited enquiries of environmental harm

(8) Usage of environmental principles of

(a) Precautionary principle

(b) Polluter pays principle

(c) CBDR principle to tax rich more than others

However, NGT is constrained by its failures in

(1) Only penalty are monetary

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Insufficient deterrent action

② Forest Rights Act (2006) & Environmental Protection Act (1986) are outside its purview

⇒ limits ability to intervene in tribal cases / EIA cases etc

③ Paper tiger / toothless tiger because most of its verdict are lost in appeals to HC / SC → delayed resolution of cases.

④ Inadequately staffed

⑤ Insufficient expertise of some members

→ treatment of job as post retirement sinecure

⑥ Allegations of corruption.

While NGT as a quasi-judicial body has instilled faith in some naturalists, much more powers maybe imbued in it for more purposive intervention

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. यद्यपि पंचायती राज संस्थाएं (PRIs) प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति के लिए एक मंच बन गई हैं, किंतु इनका नियोजन एवं सेवा वितरण की एजेंसी के रूप में उद्भव नहीं हुआ है। क्यों? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Though Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have become a platform for competitive politics, they have not emerged as an agency of planning and service delivery. Why? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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PRIs shaped by 73rd. constitutional amendment Act, and sharpened by PESA 1996 has begun to turn political.

PRIs as platform for competitive politics

① No original intent for political affiliation of members standing for office

eg Gram Sabha to elect Gram Panchayat not necessarily politically colored

However, with casteisation of politics, and clientelism in politics, political parties have entered panchayats

② Therefore hitherto apolitically envisaged instrument became battleground for political ideologies.

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Competitive politics generally lead to planning & service delivery because:

① promises made during campaigns

② doles while in office

③ attempts to overshoot the opponents assurances.

Yet, they've not emerged as agency of planning and service delivery because

① Division of village polity
(B.R Ambedkar's prophetic words of villages being sink of localism & den of politics is realised)

② Clear cut divisions along caste / creed lines ⇒ voting your caste is assured so promise of service delivery is not necessary

③ Patriarchal structures preventing functioning of PRI as a functional unit (eg) Panchpati system

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Specifically, failure of PRIs as a planning agency is due to

① Non devolution of powers

② GP planning is usually disregarded at Zilla Panchayat & District level

③ Expertise lacking to draw up plans

④ PDO (Panchayat Development officer) whose ambit it falls under are usually not proactive.

Despite a multitude of issues in Gram Panchayats, the PRIs have risen to the occasion and with the coming of later generations there's promise in the ability of democratic decentralisation - ~~with~~

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. ई-गवर्नेंस में अंतरसंचालनीयता (इंटरऑपरेबिलिटी) से आप क्या समझते हैं? विभिन्न ई-गवर्नेंस प्रणालियों की अंतरसंचालनीयता एवं एकीकरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What do you understand by interoperability in e-governance? What steps have been taken by the government to ensure interoperability and integration of various e-governance systems? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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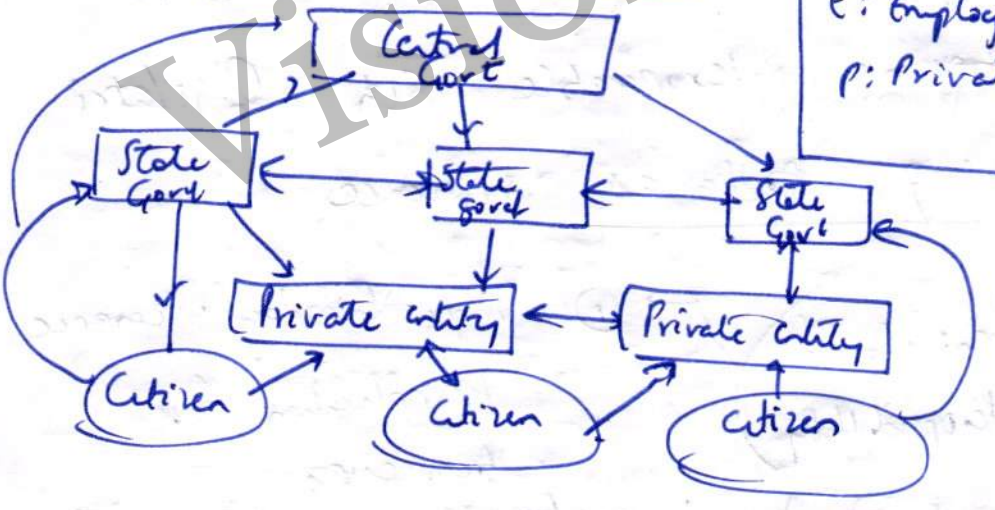
The 2nd ARC classifies 4 types of e-governance mechanisms G2G, G2C, G2E, and G2P which can all be integrated to ensure interoperability

Index:
G: Government
C: Citizen
E: Employee
P: Private

Interoperability exemplified



When any government interface in. State 1, or Department 1 is fully operable with Department 3 of State 3/Centre it is considered to be interoperable.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Eg for Interoperability

→ Rajasthan Jan Sochna app allows integration of all its e-services on one app

→ If Tax Dept (IT Dept) forum and CBIC forum allowed exchange of information between each other and other revenue systems it would be interoperable

→ Eg during COVID-19 Co-WIN became interoperable with Digilatri using Aadhar as reference

Benefits of interoperability

① Single window clearance & application for businesses (Ease of Doing Business)

② Reduced complexity for citizens

③ Easier for govt institutes to seek info at 1 location

Cost savings on web usage

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Various e-governance systems -

① [INDEA] to ensure integration of all of Central Govt e-services

② Similarly MeghEA by Meghalaya.

③ Digital India scheme

④ National Digital Health Repository under Ayushmann Bharath

Means to achieve integration

① Dedicated agency under NIC (National Informatics Commission)

② Enabling technology : Aadhar

③ Upcoming technology integration possibility

④ Blockchain for land revenue records

Integration is way forward for easing citizens access to govt

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. जब भारत में महिलाओं के यौन और प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य की बात आती है, तब अधिकार-आधारित विमर्श को न केवल सामाजिक मानदंडों द्वारा बल्कि कानूनी मानदंडों द्वारा भी बड़े पैमाने पर नजरअंदाज किया गया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

When it comes to sexual and reproductive health of women in India, rights-based discourse has largely been bypassed not just by the societal norms but also by the legal norms. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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In light of USA withdrawing womens reproductive health rights (Roe v Wade withdrawn), India's rights based discourse gains salience

(Rights based discourse currently present)

① MTP (Medical Termination of Pregnancy) Act Amended 2021.

⇒ right of married woman to abort upto 20 wks (1 practitioner)
upto 24 wks (2 RMPs)
> 24 wks (medical board)

clause for unwanted pregnancy present

② Bharatiya Nyaya Shastra, relevant provisions regarding rape

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③ Adoption procedures (Amended 2021)

④ Conception of natural child through another female (Surrogacy Act)

Societal norms have bypassed these

① ~~Marital~~ Medical Termination not sought after as a right. [even doctors judge]

② Barbaric methods of divorce in Islam after talaq requiring woman to cohabit with another before previous husband can take her back.

③ Surrogacy still not popularised

④ Adoption of children usually taboo

⑤. Artificial Insemination not favoured despite TFR < 2.0 (NFHS 5.0) and increasing infertility levels due to stressors

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Legal norms bypassed these

① MTP beyond 20 wks only allowed for 'married women'

SC quashed this for non 'intelligible differentia

② Marital rape is still legal as per BNS, 2023

③ Surrogacy Act requires atleast 1 child giving related woman only as donor

④ Till it was outlawed "two finger test" was norm to indicate virginity

The transformative constitution that we have and with liberal interpretations of Art 21, acknowledging live in etc, India is ready to shed its baggage of archaic beliefs about sexuality

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. पिछले कुछ वर्षों में भारत टीकाकरण कवरेज को बढ़ाने में कितना प्रभावी रहा है? देश में टीकाकरण के प्रयासों को प्रभावित करने वाली चुनौतियां कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How effective has India been in enhancing immunization coverage over the years? What challenges continue to affect immunization efforts in the country? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's immunization levels were at 98% as per latest (NFHS 5.0)

India's effectivity in immunization through

① Universal Immunisation Programme for 9+3 diseases including

Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Tuberculosis, Polio, Rubella, Mumps, Pneumococcal virus etc ⊕ Rotavirus Encephalitis etc for specific states such as UP, KA and so on

② Catch up immunisation:

Immunisation camps for those who have missed it (eg) in Polio twice a year

③ Indradhanush scheme: Launched in 2019 to target some immunisations specifically

India is able to obtain this through

① Increased institutional births

② Tying PM Matritva Vandana Yojana ~~results to~~ cash disbursement (₹ 1000 + 5000) to complete vaccination upto 9 months

③ Increased Ante Natal Care clinics in PHCs for rural areas

④ Multiple rounds of vaccinations.

⑤ Subsidised vaccines through private-government interactions making it free/affordable

Challenges remaining

① Follow-up vaccinations beyond 9 months

(eg) Follow up dose of IPV, rubella vaccine lacking

② Hesitance to accept vaccines by

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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tribal individuals

(immunisation rate is only 84%)

③ Waning of vaccination efficacy overtime

(eg) Rotavirus

④ Vaccine derived disorders

(eg) Vaccine derived Poliomyelitis in Meghalaya recently

⑤ Side effects of vaccines

Guillen Barre Syndrome, severe neurosis (complicates compliance)

⑥ Adult vaccines like Rabies etc for specific risk populations finds few takers

⑦ Seasonal vaccines (eg) Influenza are expensive ⇒ cannot create herd immunity.

While child vaccination is on route to universalisation and success. India needs newer means to induct adults into this success story.

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19. भारत ने G20 की अपनी अध्यक्षता का उपयोग वैश्विक दक्षिण की आवाज़ को केंद्रीय मंच पर लाने के लिए किया है। अफ्रीका के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
India used its Presidency of the G20 to bring the voice of the Global South to the centre stage. Discuss with special reference to Africa. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margi

India as the progenitor of Voice of Global South Summit continues to inspire Global South on all international fora

(India and bringing voice of Global South to centre)

① Advocating for CBDR in Paris agreement
→ allowing developing countries some bandwidth to develop with fossil fuels

② Instalking climate concerning initiatives eg International Solar which primarily affects tropical countries which are poor

③ Advocacy for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) through FIPEC 2.0

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(4) CDRI for disaster recovery initiatives in the global south.

(5) Fighting for reforms in UNSC along with G-4. seeking expansion of UNSC, and relaxation of veto.

(6) LiFE Mission for carbon conservation and tracking footprint individually.

Special reference to Africa

(1) Expanding G-20 : Inducting African Union as a member (similar to EU)

(2). Calling attention to growing concerns of hunger/ distress in East Africa (eg Horn of Africa famine)

(3) Increasing conflict in Western Africa → turn to authoritarianism

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(cp) Mali, Burkina Faso

(4) Africa's concerns about extending climate change woes (heat stress) etc was also channelized

(5) Initiatives such as Great Green Wall of Africa were showcased.

India's G-20 presidency was inclusively including all concerns of developing nations so that the platform could be used for action advocacy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margi

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20. पिछले दशक में भारत और UAE के बीच संबंधों में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उल्लेखनीय विस्तार हुआ है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
India's relationship with the UAE has witnessed a remarkable expansion across various domains in the last decade. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India UAE grows from strength to strength

Remarkable expansion

① Political

The Emir visited India recently and PM Modi was given UAE's highest civilian honour

② Economic

→ CEPA including gold / precious metals, iron ore, oil, food articles etc

→ Envisioning zero tariff for goods by 2028

→ Remittances channelised from UAE is very high

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③ Cultural

BAPS Temple was recently inaugurated at Abu Dabi

for a Islamic country granting a Hindu structure space is hailed as a monumental outcome

④ Science & Technology

→ Multiple MoUs signed for establishing research centres

→ IIT-Delhi branch established in UAE.

→ Technology transfer from India regarding seeds & fertilizers envisaged

⑤ People to people

Indians are the largest cultural minority in the country

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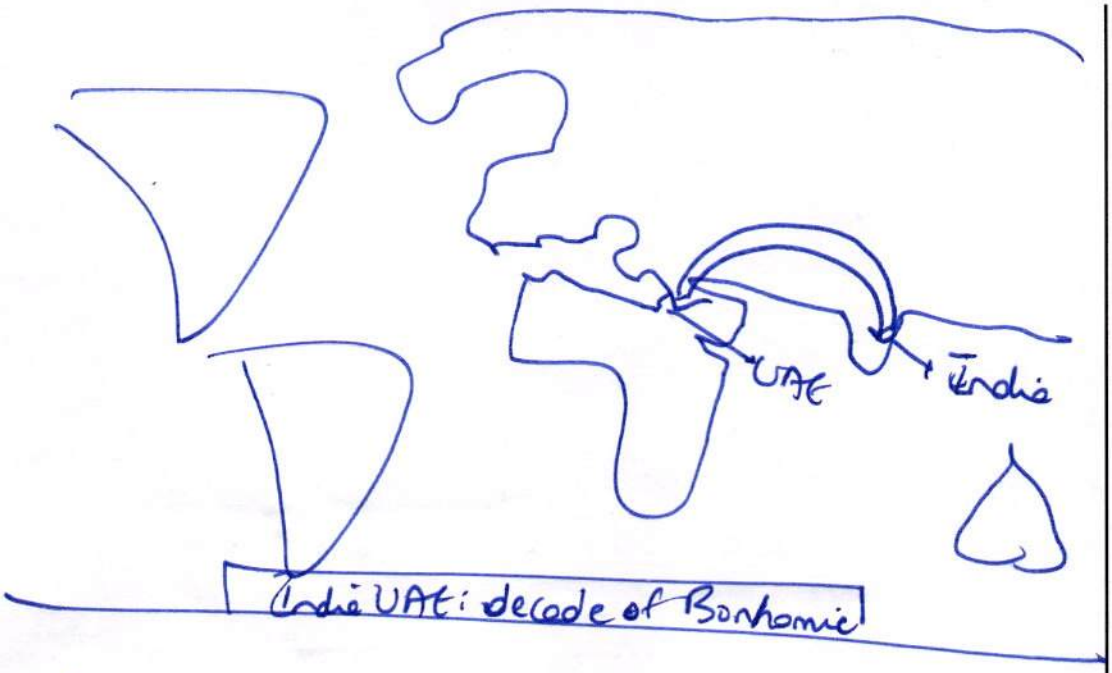

Yet concerns remaining

① Significant Current Account Deficit in favour of UAE

② Kafala system = modern indentured labour

③ GIFT City scam: abuse of CEPA to import silver only from UAE
⇒ losses to Indian exchequer

India's relationship with UAE gains in strength with every passing day.

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ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2930)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

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(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1040615

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : R. Rangamaju

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English
English

तारीख
Date
25/8/24

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre JBS, Karol Bagh

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2930)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग का तीव्र विकास किस प्रकार भारत में खाद्य सुरक्षा संबंधी चुनौतियां उत्पन्न कर रहा है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How is the rapid growth of the food processing industry leading to food safety challenges in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Food processing industry is a sunrise industry with CAGR of 8-10.5% by 2025

Rapid growth of food processing industry

① MSME like growth in food industry
↳ village cooperatives led growth

② FPO led food processing industry
(eg) MHIB in Maharashtra for grape clusters

③ Factors promoting rapid growth
① PMFME: formalisation of food processing sector
② easy credit access
③ better market linkages

Food safety challenges

① Outside regulatory purview
↳ (eg) FSSAI does not regulate smaller units

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Easy scope for adulteration

(eg) Milk → Ghee

urea as adulterant

(3) Quality checks lacking

(eg) Poppeds grown by informal sector do not undergo quality checks

(4) No accreditation entity such as QCI to regulate growth

(5) Non declaration of raw materials used on labels

↳ no information on nutrient quantity ie, caloric input etc

(eg) Jam constituents made of palmolein oil

This leads to challenges in consumer safety with respect to asserting responsible choice & informed choice. FSSAI may be required to improve quality checks to circumvent health crisis

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2. भारत की सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अंतर्गत उचित मूल्य की दुकान (FPS) का प्रारंभ एक विकासशील प्रक्रिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Under the Public Distribution System of India, the Fair Price Shop (FPS) transformation is an evolving process. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Transformed PDS system through FPS directly connects beneficiary with food grains, behaving as first line of contact under NFSA, 2013

FPS transformation is evolving

① Initially doled out only food grains for certain sections (upto 1995) → BPL, APL

② Later began identifying poorest of poor for extra rations AAY (Antyodaya Anna yojana) upto 35kg/family

③ Under NFSA, 2013 transformed into rights based measure

FPS operates as
- first line of contact
- provisioning of food grains from central quota
- provisioning from state quota (eg kerosene

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Newer paradigmatic changes

① e PoS : e-point of sale machines for better identification of beneficiaries

② ONORC : One Nation one ration card for integrated management of PDS. (migrants)

③ Aadhar seeding : To prevent inclusion/exclusion errors

This transformation helps avoid,

① leakages (eg black marketing, redirected sales)

② better record keeping

③ aligns with Financial Management System

Changes still desirable, are:

① technology patches to ensure deserving not left out

② better surveillance to prevent quid pro quo at dispatch centres

Govt may adopt DBT to curtail ills of FPS.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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3. भारत में एग्रीटेक स्टार्ट-अप्स किसानों की कृषि उत्पादकता एवं बाजार पहुंच बढ़ाने में किस प्रकार मदद कर रहे हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How are agri-tech startups in India helping farmers in enhancing farm productivity and market access? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

Agri technology as the new buzz word seeks to tap into the nearly 50 $ Billion untapped market (Nomura)

Agritech startups help increase productivity

① Yield management : technology integration

eg using sensors → remote / → proximate to automatically reduce distribution

② Optimal usage of fertilizers / pesticide inputs

eg drones to spray potash solution not upsetting N:P:K of 4:2:1

③ Seed telling machinery for greater success. eg Happy seeder technology

④ Reducing farm residue :

eg Pusa-186 solution by ICAR & PU university

⑤ Satellite based advisory services for telling and cropping at right time

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Startups & market access

① Ensures access to foreign market

(eg) Rythu Mitra in K'taka teaming with KOPCOMS to export to untapped markets like Norway, Sweden

② Enhances price discovery → farmers getting right price by integrating across domestic markets

③ Reduces information asymmetry → enabling better price demand

④ Verifying contracts with middlemen for exploiting condition (eg) e-Nyay portal

⑤ Developing tools for grading and sizing so market dispatch can happen from farmgate to retail

(eg) Apple's measure app.

While agripreneurs improve the market by solving niche issues, govt must protect farmers from predatory nature of capitalist enterprise

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4. भारत में भूमि सुधारों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में भूमि अभिलेखों के डिजिटलीकरण की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role of digitization of land records in the effective implementation of land reforms in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The land reforms which can be traced to [Kumarappa committee] in 1951 continue to happen given [scarce nature] of land in India; (< 2.3% of land supporting 18% population)

[Role of digitization of land records]

① Clarifying possession on land records
(eg) Rights of Records in PM SWAMITVA scheme

② Ensuring correct drawing of boundaries
(eg) cadastral mapping using GIS
↳ this ensures better access to land

③ Reducing legal backlogs
(eg) upto 40% cases in courts are land related and average 20 years for resolution : World Bank

④ Tapping into economic potential of land

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Increasing investments into land
(eg) through creation of land banks.

(6) Improving record keeping for easier access to govt to compensate farmers post land acquisition
[Eminent Domain]

Govt's agenda in this direction

(1) DILRMP: Digital India Rural Land Modernisation Programme under Ministry of Panchayati Raj & Rural Development

(2) ULPIN generation: Unique Land Parcel Identification number
↳ bhu-aadhar : 14 digits

Best case study: Karnataka's e-bhoomi portal for land digitisation allows quicker resolution

However, govt must be wary of cyber security issues and digital illiteracy while undertaking measures to reform using technology (eg) blockchain

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5. भारत को अपने जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश का पूर्ण उपयोग करने और आर्थिक विकास में तेजी लाने के लिए एक विनिर्माण-केंद्रित विकास मॉडल को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

To fully exploit its demographic dividend and accelerate economic growth, India needs to adopt a manufacturing-led growth model. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's population [largest in 2024 as per UN Population Fund] will retain highest young population till 2044 [World Bank], while India's economy is projected to grow upto 7.5% (Economic Survey 2024)

Why there's a need to adopt manufacturing led growth

① Agriculture becomes non remunerative
→ already disguised unemployment
PLFS says ~47% employed for 17% GVA

② Services sector is jobless growth
~56% GDP employing less than 33%.

③ manufacturing creates jobs
eg Textile industry employing ~4.5 crore and 8 crore across value chain.

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Piggybacking on economic growth, this can be achieved through,

① Increased investments in manufacturing
(eg) PLI scheme,

② Enhanced start up culture & entrepreneurship model
(eg) Stand up India, Start up India

③ Select sectors focussed on for strategic purposes
(eg) Solar energy sector, electronics & chip manufacturing

India's growth trajectory to remain strong must be job led to prevent youth discontent leading upto fracas like Bangladesh crises. However, economists such as [Raghuram Rajan] warn that India cannot compete with China in manufacturing sector due to early mover advantage it produces

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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6. जलवायु परिवर्तन के परिणामस्वरूप बढ़ते प्राकृतिक खतरों से निपटने के लिए भारतीय तटीय समुदायों की प्रत्यास्थता को किस प्रकार मजबूत किया जा सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can the resilience of Indian coastal communities be strengthened to tackle the growing natural hazards resulting from climate change? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's 7,500km long coastline has vulnerability in nearly 2/3rds of it (NDMA)

Growing natural hazards from climate change

① Frequent cyclones

(eg) Amphan across Bengal & Odisha

increased intensity and irregularity

⇒ tracking by IMD is proving fruitless

② Increased landslides

(eg) Kerala Wayanad landslides

③ Increased burst of monsoon across Konkan coast, lower Maharashtra leading to silting issues

④ Increased incidences of 'rip-tide' in coasts.

⇒ dangers to fishermen & recreational activities

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Resilience can be strengthened through

① Odisha like approach

Zero mortality by increasing the preparedness levels

② People centric approach

mock Drills & adequate warnings to simulate conditions

↳ drawing up of mitigation & disaster preparedness plans at Panchayat level

↳ first responder approach

③ Early warning systems (eg) RIMES for coastal flood warnings

④ ISRO + AAI advisory to fishermen to not venture into deep sea

Using technology we can combat growing threat of climate change led disasters

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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7. भारत में अधिक संधारणीय पर्यावरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ग्रीन क्रेडिट प्रोग्राम किस प्रकार कार्बन प्रबंधन से कहीं अधिक विस्तृत है? इसके कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में विभिन्न चिंताएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does the Green Credit Programme extend beyond carbon management to promote a more sustainable environment in India? What are the various concerns about its implementation? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Green Credit Programme carried out by ICRISAT sub concern deals with monetising green belts of vegetation planted

Extends beyond management of carbon

① Greening for aesthetic ends

② Reforestation of deforested lands

③ Scientifically backed sound tree management

④ Taps carbon market - creates channels of wealth generation

⑤ Sustainability also through
- water purification due to wetland effect
- provision of resources

⑥ cooling space for biota etc

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It allows participation of private individuals also,

Various concerns

① Misdirection of forest credit

② Credit generated in excess of actual plantation work ⇒ corruption in system

③ Multiplicity of agencies → MoEnvironment
↳ State Forest Dept
↳ ICRISAT

④ Doesn't resolve underlying issues of deforestation

⑤ Not truly 'carbon offsetting' in nature

⑥ Might prompt 'commercial plantation' against environmental ethos.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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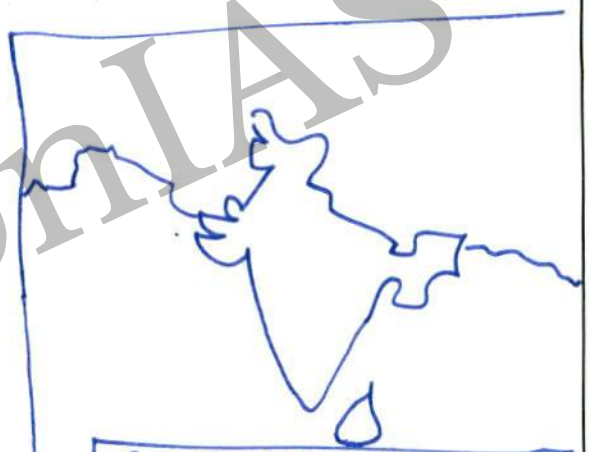
8. जब पहले से ही अन्य उपग्रह नेविगेशन सिस्टम उपलब्ध हैं, तो NavIC की आवश्यकता क्यों है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is the need for NavIC when existing satellite navigation systems are already available? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NavIC refers to a constellation of satellites [7 = 3 + 4] that serves as Regional Navigation System

7 total → 3 in geostationary orbit
→ 4 in geosynchronous orbit

Extent of coverage:
↳ 1500 km beyond India's borders


Extent of NavIC coverage

Need for NavIC

① Strategic security

India's cannot be at mercy of GPS (USA) or Galileo (EU).

② Need for SAGAR initiative

Security & growth for all in region for maritime domain awareness (MDA)

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Need for security forces

(eg) Airforce uses GSAT 7 and navy GSAT 7A in addition to NaVIC

Purportedly used in Pulwama retributory airstrikes on Pakistan

④ Advisory for fishermen & ships in sea

⑤ Science integration ⇒ provisioning for research & development as tool

⑥ Defects in others

① Beidou under Chinese hegemony
↳ data theft may occur

② QZNSS by Japanese are regional in deployment

③ Russian GLONASS is technologically outdated

By investing in NaVIC, India invests in herself en route to 'Atmanirbharta'

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9. साइबर-सक्षम वित्तीय अपराध वैश्विक धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के नए क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। चर्चा कीजिए। सरकार इस मुद्दे का समाधान किस प्रकार कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Cyber-enabled financial crime has emerged as the new frontier of global money laundering. Discuss. How can the government address this issue? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Cyber crimes have evolved in magnitude now spanning the far reaches of the globe

Cyber crime as new frontier of global money laundering

① Easier modes of placement → ② Layering → ③ integration

eg ① ₹ → Bitcoin ② Bitcoin is placed ③ Bitcoin → ₹ reinvested in stocks/property

Fig 1: Cyber crime with ML

②. Technology integration eg Blockchain anonymity → difficult to trace hacker

eg 'Wannacry' cyber crime

③ Integrated financial system → easy transfer of funds globally eg ransomware funds transferred to Nigeria routed through Panama

④ Digital arrest : UPI transfers ⇒

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under different accounts hidden through VPN.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Govt can take through

(A) Domestic measures

i) Institutional → FIU : Fin Intelligence Units
→ ED : } Specialised in fin crime
→ CBI :

ii) legal → IT Act 2000
→ FEMA, 1999
→ FCRA
→ PMLA, 2002

iii) Agency led → SEBI advisory on 'p-notes'
→ RBI directives on 'FDI'

(B) International measures :

① Egmont group : Cooperation of FIUs

② Basel Banking norms

③ LOCSO : security related measures

④ FATF : 40+9 strategy

India's notoriety as cyber crime haven must end by demonstrating full force of law

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10. इंडियन आर्मी वर्ष 2024 को 'प्रौद्योगिकी समावेशन वर्ष (Year of Technology Absorption)' के रूप में मना रही है। इसके आलोक में, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि भारत के रक्षा क्षेत्रक में प्रौद्योगिकी के समावेशन की आवश्यकता क्यों है। इस पहल में भारत को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indian Army is observing the year 2024 as the 'Year of Technology Absorption'. In light of this, explain why there is a need for technology absorption in the defence sector of India. What challenges can India face in this initiative? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian Army celebrates technology due to the multifold utility on the battlefield.

Need for technology in defence sector

① Newer theatres of war / Cyber warfare
↳ Space theatre
both requiring technology since conventional strategy dont work

② 'Grey zone wars' : Army chief refers to brinkmanship mode of combatants

③ Targetting of Critical Infrastructure
eg against Kudankulam nuclear plant
Stuxnet

④ Against cartographic aggression :
Proof against Chinese incursions in Doklam, ~~Kar~~ Ladakh etc

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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⑤ Because technology in India is from different players (eg) → Russia Sukhoi, → American Apache, → French Rafale

To integrate all different technologies ⇒ need for greater technology.

⑥ Usage of guerrilla warfare tactics (eg) by Naxals : Landmines in Gadchiroli

⇒ need for mine detecting apparatus

⑦ Need for radars & stealth bombers because enemy is getting stronger

(eg) Chinese bomber strike jet

Challenges that maybe faced & solutions

① Expensive	Capital account defence expenditure to increase
② Skilled technicians	skilling courses for current servicemen
③ regularly outdating technology	need for dedicated technology council

Through cooperation with friendly superpower (eg) USA, France and with measures such as EDGE India will be future ready

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11. भारत के पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र (NER) में व्यापार एवं उद्योगों के विकास में किन समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ा है? इन समस्याओं से निपटने हेतु किए गए उपायों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the issues faced in the development of trade and industries in the North-Eastern Region (NER) of India? Comment on the measures that have been taken to tackle these issues. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

North East Region is historically known to be developmentally backward despite being resource rich

Issues faced in development in NER

① Topography : Significant undulations with hills & mountains
→ not suitable for large scale construction

② Transportation : Building of roads across circutous mountains time taking
railways not easily manitainable

③ Airport connectivity lacking (eg) Meghalaya does not have own airport due to no adequate contiguous flat surface

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) Reluctance to invest by business community

↳ Autonomous councils wielding significant revenue roles

↳ Gov R. Ravi report in Nagaland of "parallel government" structures overrun by gun wielders

↳ continuous strife regarding nationalist demands (eg) Gorkhaland, Nagalim, Bodoland etc

(5) Chicken neck corridor (Siliguri) poor integration with rest of India.

(6) Demand low : 23% area but less than 8% population

Measures taken by government

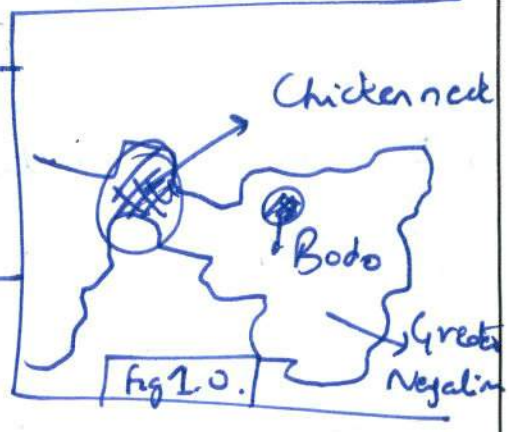

Fig 1.0.

(1) Arresting militant tendencies (eg) AFSPA in select territories

(2) Improving connectivity to region

(eg) through air UDAAN 2.0

through water Bangladesh port using Chittagong port

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(3) Dedicated Ministry for NE Development
MoDNER

(4) Infrastructural works (eg road construction delegated to BRO (Border Roads Organisation)

(5) Channeling investment by offering tax incentives

(6) Dedicated industries under central schemes (eg Mega Food Parks, Textile Parks

(7) PM-DeVINE: Infrastructure focus.
More needs to be done to integrate N-E India culturally and physically (Barbaroah Committee) recommendations, so that the road to developed India goes through North East India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. जलवायु परिवर्तन और बढ़ते जल संकट के युग में, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई प्रणालियां भारत में संधारणीय कृषि पद्धतियों में किस प्रकार योगदान दे सकती हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In the era of climate change and growing water scarcity, how can micro-irrigation systems contribute to sustainable agricultural practices in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Micro irrigation systems are the one stop solution to all issues water adequacy related in farming

Era of climate change and water scarcity

① Climate change → increased erraticity of monsoons eg Delhi received highest rainfall in August (wrt to last 20 yrs) whereas Maharashtra faces drought

② Water scarcity due to increased heat waves increasing → evaporation from soil
→ transpiration from plant

⇒ increased agricultural drought

③ Increased water extraction [263/750 already critical as per CGWB] further denudes water drawing capacity

∴ metrological drought & agricultural drought is accentuated by climate change

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Micro irrigation & sustainable climate change practises

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① e-agriculture : judicious use of resource
⇓
only required amount is delivered with technology integration

② Through micro sprinklers etc
↳ continuous supply of water ⇒ reduces water stress in plants

③ Through drip irrigation :
retains soil moisture ; prevents dessicatory effects

④ Reduced water extraction from underground ⇒ prevents contamination of groundwater (eg) Uranium

⑤ Appropriate usage of fertilizers/ pesticides : no run off / soil pollution

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⑥ Reduces soil erosion effects of flood irrigation also.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Best Practise

In Ambargudi in Karnataka, the greywater recycled at water ~~recycling~~ purification center is used to fill groundwater reserves from where central pool is used for all fields using drip irrigation

Govt measures

① PMKSY : farmers given subsidy for adopting micro irrigation

② e-technology integration through agri extension services

③ AIF : Agri Infra fund for Long Term loans

④ KCC : Loans through Coop banks & SCARDBs.

Water resoluteness is need of hour in agri afflicted by climate change to prevent virtual water export by adopting "one water" policy [Mihir Shah committee]

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13. भारतीय रेलवे में माल परिवहन से संबंधित समस्याओं का समाधान करने तथा घरेलू माल ढुलाई में इसकी हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाने के लिए कौन-सी रणनीतियां अपनाई जा सकती हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What strategies can be adopted to overcome the issues pertaining to freight transportation in the Indian Railways and increase its share in the domestic freight? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Freight in India is primarily through road while USA/EU is through rail.

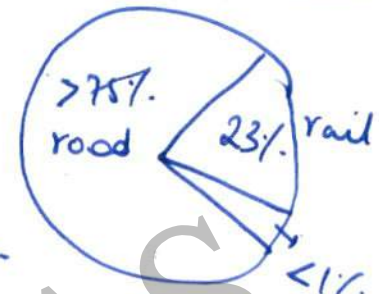

Fig 1.0

Issues with Freight in Indian Railways

① Cross subsidisation.

(eg) Coal levied extra so that passenger fare can be reduced

② Insufficient rakes & coaches

③ Goods movement delayed / uncertain

(eg) roughly 2 day delay in delivery of steel in TN

④ Time taking measures → slow movement of coaches

⑤ Loading / offloading / handling → time

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taking process ⊕ manpower lacking

⑥ Customs delays at docking stations

⑦ Preference to road transport to evade taxation

⑧ Derailing of trains (eg) recent West Bengal derailing incident

⑨ Theft / lack of security on freight railways

Strategies adopted by GoI

① Increasing number of railway lines

② Freight dedicated corridors (DFCs)

(eg) Eastern Freight Corridor by World Bank
Western Freight Corridor by JICA

③ Multimodal transport: with integration for smooth passageway

④ Increasing electrification of railways
⇒ movement from broad guage to narrow guage ⇒ higher capacity absorption

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(5) Newer technology ; LCB rails being discontinued

(6) Reducing cross subsidisation fares for railways

(7) Easing customs channels (separate GST e-way Bill not required
⇒ on road it is required

(8) Automation at level of handling of cargo at drop off / pick up points

However as per Montek Singh Ahluwalia Committee more needs to be done:

(1) Improving customer belief in regularity
⇒ automation

(2) Faster clearance at port / station

These measures may increase railways freight to 38% by 2030 as per National Railway Plan 2020.

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14. उन कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिन्होंने नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में प्रभावशाली प्रगति करने और वैश्विक नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परिवर्तन में अग्रणी के रूप में स्थापित होने में भारत की सहायता की है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the factors that have aided India in making impressive strides in the renewable energy sector and establishing itself as a frontrunner in the global renewable energy transition. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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"The age of fossil fuels is over" announced the president of UNFCC COP28 at Dubai

Factors aiding India in making strides

① Technology improvements

↳ solar panel technology has improved along with IP of underlying technology becomes available

② Compelling international need:

↳ Under "Panchamrit commitments" to transition to zero carbon by 2070
50% green renewable energy by 2030
500GW non fossil fuel energy by 2030

③ Prevailing domestic demand

↳ Enlightened citizenry, creating

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awareness about transition to climate positive status

(4) Coercive foreign trade regulations

(eg) EU's 'CBAM' requiring carbon markets to be well established

⇒ reducing carbon footprint in products of usage

(5) Supporting governmental policy

(eg) PLI scheme on solar panels

(6) Increasing investment in green agenda

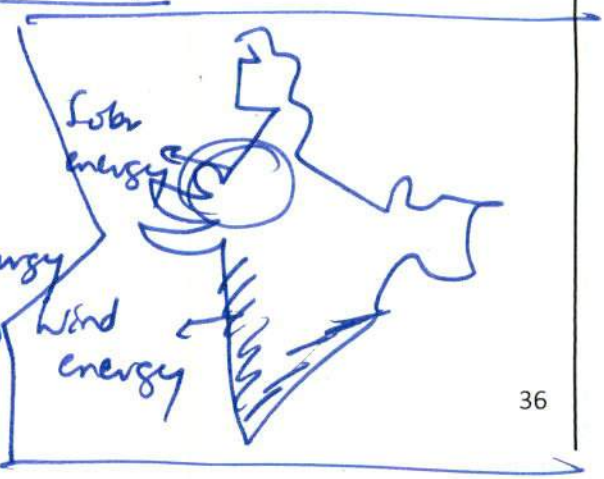
(7) Public private partnerships : Convergence with NGOs (eg) NEERI CSIR: patent on organic carbon film strips

(8) Geoclimatic availability

→ Tropical region : solar

→ long coastline : wind
: tidal energy

→ gobar present : biomass



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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Where India is a frontrunner

① SUGW of solar energy in last 3 years
(eg) Pavagada Solar park

② Diversification of renewable energy
(eg) → Green hydrogen energy
→ green ammonia
and CBG using PM-GoBAR etc

③ Quick adaptation (eg) e-vehicles in public sector.

However, India still lags behind China which added more solar energy potential in 1 year than total combined potential available, highlighting need for, consistent push towards "Lift Mission" to reduce consumption and "recycling" focus to improve sustainability

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15. उर्वरकों और कीटनाशकों से युक्त कृषि अपवाह पर्यावरण प्रदूषण में किस प्रकार योगदान देता है? कृषि अपवाह के प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए क्या उपाय अपनाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does agricultural runoff containing fertilizers and pesticides contribute to environmental pollution? What measures can be taken to mitigate the impact of agricultural runoff? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Agriculture fertilizers in India primarily comprise urea (NPK) and nitrate of potash which are highly environmentally polluting.

Agri runoff contribute to environmental pollution

① Soil pollution:

↳ Derangement of soil fertility values from 4:2:1 to 7:3:1

↳ Remodelling gradation / texture from fine soil to coarse soil (seen with excessive application on alluvium)

② Water pollution:

↳ Ground water pollution through infiltration / leaching → leading to NO_2 / NO_3 (Nitrate poisoning)

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NO_2^- poisoning may lead to blue baby syndrome

↳ Surface water pollution : Eutrophication leading to fish kill due to anoxia due to overgrowth of algae/fungi due to nutrient enrichment

③ Air pollution :

↳ Excessive application of Nitric/sulphuric fertilisers leads to enhanced air pollution (increasing NO_2) (SO_2)

→ acid rain possibility

④ Biodiversity threat ;

→ Affects local fauna (eg) earthworms

→ allows proliferation of non native species (eg) Acanthia

Measures to mitigate runoff

① Control overall usage/wastage : by reducing easy availability

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Dalwai Committee recommends bridging Urea under NBS, and shifting to DBT.

(2) Frequent soil checks (eg) Soil Health Card Scheme, once every 2 years detecting for 9+3 micronutrients & other factors

(3) Technological use

→ drip irrigation admixed with fertilizers prevents air pollution

→ drones for spraying nutrients

→ mechanisation for higher efficiency

(4) Check bunds against water bodies to prevent run off into them

(6) Foliar application (neem coated urea/ nano urea/ sulphur urea)

(5) Movement towards organic practice

(eg) Sikkim

Agri run off needs to be prevented for reducing water contamination

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. हिमालयी राज्यों में पर्यटकों की बढ़ती संख्या ने उनके पारिस्थितिकीय समावेशन क्षमता को पार कर लिया है, जिसके कारण बड़े पैमाने पर मानव-जनित आपदाएं उत्पन्न हुई हैं। संधारणीय पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देते हुए ऐसी आपदाओं को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The growing influx of tourists in Himalayan states has breached their ecological carrying capacity, leading to significant man-made disasters. What measures can be implemented to prevent such disasters while promoting sustainable tourism? Discuss with relevant examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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With the Joshimath tragedy and frequent landslides in Himachal Pradesh, there's a need felt for greater focus on carrying capacity.

Growing influx breaching capacity → disasters

① High tourist footfall eg Shimla/Mandi
→ Construction activities expanding onto river front ⇒ river waters wash away during swell flow

② Increased demand on water resources
↳ extraction from groundwater
⇒ subsidence eg Joshimath

③ Higher construction activities near roads
↳ deforestation → landslides

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(4) Disturbing pristine ecology through rock climbing/trekking etc ⇒ rock fall (Dehradun)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Measures to be implemented to prevent such disasters

(1) Limiting tourism in off season

→ allowing local ecology to rejuvenate

(2) Restricting total number of tourists in one place

(eg) Venice, Italy does not take more than carrying capacity

(3) Strict control over construction activities.

(eg) Private reconstruction to be assented by local municipal authority

(4) Watch over cropping of homestays etc

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(5). M.C Mishra committee for Joshimath

→ limiting number of houses built on hillsides

→ deforestation to have prior consent of forest department

→ hydroelectric projects / groundwater harvesting to be regulated

(6) Environmental Impact Assessment to ensure no breach of norms

However, govt's recent measures exempting them from EIAs are concerning. Environment must be allowed to recover, lest Joshimath like incidents continue to occur.

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17. सुपरकंडक्टर्स विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी के विभिन्न क्षेत्रकों में नवाचार को किस प्रकार बढ़ावा देते हैं? उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How do superconductors fuel innovation in diverse fields of science and technology? Illustrate with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Superconductors are those devices which show zero resistance at room temperature

eg Gallium Tungsten Vanadium mix was shown to be super conductive by IISc Bangalore

Superconductors & innovation

① Giant Magneto Resistance : branchout of superconductivity used in harddisks.

② usage in medical technology :
↳ for magnetic resonance imaging

③ in rocket technology :
- for better take off with lesser fuel

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) In e-vehicles :

Allows slower drain of battery ⇒ longevity

(5) in super computing :

(e) PARAM AT mission : optimal functioning under superconductance

(6) in space technology:

superconducting in satellites allows lesser energy consumption for relay transmission

Future prospects

① Communication technology : To reduce attrition

② In Electric transmission : To reduce AT&C losses

③ In medical technology : for higher grade imaging services than MRI

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. यद्यपि भारत में लगभग सभी प्रकार के बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों को कवर करने वाले कानून मौजूद हैं, फिर भी अनेक प्रवर्तन संबंधी, विनियामकिय और प्रशासनिक चुनौतियां भारत में बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों के व्यावसायीकरण में बाधा उत्पन्न करती हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While India has laws covering almost all types of intellectual property rights, numerous enforcement, regulatory and administrative challenges hamper the commercialisation of IPRs in India. Elaborate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

IP Rights rule the quiescory sector of market, generating significant income to its holders

India has laws covering types of IPR

① Patent Act: (1947) for patents in industrial products of utility

② Copyright laws: For rights over artistic works granting 20 years rights for musicians, lifetime for authors/publishers

③ Geographical Indications Act (1999): Giving location specific rights to products.

④ Trademark: Over specific brands & names eg Nike "Just do it"

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Challenges hampering commercialisation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(A) Enforcement :

↳ frequent breaks / violations of patent protections

(eg) selling Puma as Pumba.

⇒ faith in IPR lost

↳ No novelty in products

⇒ reverse engineered products.

↳ Difficulty in enforcement due to limited action by police

(eg) fake Raymond Tshirts / Tag Heuer watches

(B) Regulatory :

↳ 'evergreening practise' of foreign patents with slight modifications

↳ multiple levels of authorisation while claiming IP Rights

↳ compliance costs high

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↳ Delay in granting IPR

↳ Filing of IPR on digital portal faced with issues.

(c) Administrative challenges :

↳ Multiple relaxations which are legal

(eg) Delhi Uni Xerox case ⇒ allowing break of copyright for personal use

↳ Compulsory Patenting provision makes people wary of registering patent in India.

Despite low GERD (~2%), compared to Japan at 5% and USA at 15%, India produces many research articles every year but final quality challenges prevent actual conversion to commercial feasibility.

India must invest in GERD while enhancing regulatory potential in order to grow IPR in India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. एकीकृत थियेटर कमान का निर्माण करने में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि कमानों का थिएटराइजेशन किस प्रकार तीनों सेनाओं के बीच जनशक्ति और संसाधनों के बेहतर एकीकरण और युक्तिकरण को बढ़ावा दे सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Keeping in view the challenges in creating integrated theatre commands, examine how the theaterisation of commands can lead to greater integration and rationalisation of manpower and resources among the three services. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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Challenges in creating ITCs

① Retrondisation of resources

↳ drawing personnel from which agency

② Structuring of ITCs

↳ Command to be given to which of 3 services

③ Silo mentality of 3 services

↳ ineffective integration

④. Positioning of ITCs for maximum effectivity ⇒ nearer whose command centre

How theaterisation leads to greater integration

① Clearly delineated roles of each

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unit.

(2) Batallion sized units for quick mobility

(3) Specialised for
- Threat
- Task
- Terrain

(4) Command structure is top down creating hierarchy and clear path of command.

(5) Needed by Lt. General level officer but representation for other officers at all 3 levels.

Rationalisation of manpower & resources through

(1) No duplicity in procurement
↳ need based only

(2) Thinning of surplus to requirement reserves ⇒ lesser burden on exchequer.

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(3) Integration of technology for field level utility

(eg) MH-Romeo Naval choppers communication system integrated with Apache of Army

(4) Common recruitment measures for newer requirements

(5) Selection based on merit for existing pool of candidates

As per Kargil Review Committee to be truly integrated these ITCs must have uniform terms of service

Shekatkar committee also focussed on slimming size of ITCs for quick movement

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20. सीमावर्ती गांवों को न केवल भौगोलिक दृष्टि से बल्कि सुविधाओं के मामले में भी प्रथम गांव मानना, सीमा सुरक्षा बढ़ाने की एक प्रमुख रणनीति हो सकती है। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे उपायों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Treating border villages as first villages not just geographically but also in terms of facilities can be a key strategy for enhancing border security. Discuss. Also, highlight the measures being taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Winning Hearts & Minds (WHAM) approach should overpower the BAM (force) approach

Treating border villages as first villages for facilities

① Allows integration into larger entity of India

② Solves issue of village desertation frequently seen in Ladakh / Kashmir

③ Allows development led by decentralisation

④ Potential for ~~tourism~~ tourism to thrive ⇒ self generating economy

⑤ Makes claims on certain regions more robust eg Arunachal Pradesh border villages Tawang district (Chinese Policy)

5 Paper

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Facilities that need building

1. Road transport
2. Water availability
3. Communication access
4. Health / Education needs to be fulfilled

Measures taken by Govt

1. Vibrant Villages Programme
2. Village Defence Councils
   a. Kashmir
3. Border Roads Organisation - construction of roads
4. Op Sadhbhavana
5. Op Nai Manzil for upskilling

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(6) Improved communication through Nai Udaan scheme

(7) Financial inclusion : Five star village scheme by India Postal Banking system

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